The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,7026.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	„	78 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28 0
——— including postage	„	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„	16 0
——— including postage	„	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6 0
——— including postage	„	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
Back Numbers	„	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	2 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per line but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	„	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	„	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2	„ „

In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

DACOSTA—January 5th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Charles G. DaCosta, of a son.

GOULDHAWKE—January 6th, at Purneah, the wife of J. H. Gouldhawke, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

STEWART—January 7th, at 3, Middleton Row, the wife of T. Stewart, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ISAAC—EZRA—January 5th, at No. 47, Ezra Street, by the Rev. Aaron A. Ezriel, Joseph Simon Hyeem Isaac, Esq., to Hannah, daughter of Elias David Joseph Ezra, Esq.

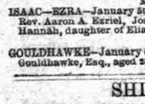
DEATH.

GOULDHAWKE—January 6th, at Purneah, the wife of J. H. Gouldhawke, Esq., aged 28 years and 6 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



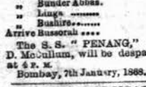
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	1st & 4th
„ Kurrachee	—	„ Bushire	—
„ Guadur	—	„ Lingah	—
„ Muscat	—	„ Bunder Abbas	—
„ Bunder Abbas	—	„ Muscat	—
„ Lingah	—	„ Guadur	—
„ Bushire	—	„ Kurrachee	—
Arrive Bussorah	—	Arrive Bombay	—

The S.S. "PENANG," 699 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander D. Mcmillan, will be despatched as above, on 17th instant, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on	5th and 20th.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the Sing ish Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at Night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	12
„ Garwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	22
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	—
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	—
„ Galle	—	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	—	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Garwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	—	3 Arrive Bombay	—

The Steam-ship "RANGOON," 549 Tons, 120 H. P., Captain John T. Lewis, will sail for Coast and Calcutta and on the 15th January 1868, at noon.

The Steamer will call at Vingoria coming and going till further notice.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipp to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th January, 1867

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Sunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Mandwa	Karunja.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun	Colwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0
Second Class	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 0
Third Class	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0

The Dhurmtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurmtur at 1 P.M.

The Colwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Colwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "CITY OF CANTON," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Canton."

Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per ship "ETHEREAL," from Mauritius, are requested to send boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Anderson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE TOUCHE & Co.,

Bombay, 11th January, 1868. Agents Ship *Ethereal*.

ESTATE OF RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a first Dividend at the rate of seven per cent, will be payable, on and after the 18th instant, to all creditors whose accounts have been adjusted, and whose claims have been admitted by the Trustees. Creditors are requested to produce vouchers in substantiation of their claims.

G. M. STEUART.
ARDR. HORMUSJEE.
JAMES RANKEN.
} Trustees of the Estate under Act XXVIII. of 1865.

Remington's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 14th January, 1868.

SOONDERJEE NANJEE & CO.'S ESTATE

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865 and in the Estate of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE, trading in Bombay, under the name and style of SOONDERJEE NANJEE & Co., in Calcutta, under the name and style of NANJEE JEYCURN & Co., and in Mangarole under the name and style of SOONDERJEE NANJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a second Dividend of four per cent is payable to Creditors on the Estate of Soonderjee Nanjee and Morarjee Soonderjee trading as above.

F. A. SPENCER.
T. F. PUNNETT.

ગોપાલદાસ માધવદાસ.

GOPALDASS MADHEVDASS.

Trustees to the above Estate.

6 Rampart Row, 11th January, 1868.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

Stable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists so 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE *vid* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste *Weekly*, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 300 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerable modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with *Foreign-office* Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa *fo* Austria and Prussia are granted by the undersigned.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agent is prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and stewards fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class* £15, *second class* £10 *children* under 10 years *at half fare*; *under* 3 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; *first class* £12 7s. 3d. per head; *second class* £8 5s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class* £4 19s.; *second class* £3 5s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class	£64, 19s.	Inclusive of Railway transit through Egypt, but exclusive of Hotel expenses in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.
Second Class	£37, 5s.	

For further particulars apply to

A. C. GUMPERT,
Agent for the Austrian Lloyd, & Consul for Austria, Prussia, &c.

Bombay, Tamarind Lane.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned for the repairs of a Godown situated in Armenian Lane. For particulars apply to Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting, Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a dividend of three per cent. being Rs. 7-8 per share [free of Income Tax] for the half year ended 31st December 1867 and same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 25th instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from 13th to 25th instant both days inclusive.

R. CAMPBELL,
Bombay, 11th January, 1868. Agent.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 18th instant, from parties willing to supply best Steam Coal for a period of one year.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton, delivered monthly at the Company's Premises, Colaba, the Coal being subject to the approval of the Company's Engineer.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic and American Company (Ld.)
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager, Secretaries.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
APOLLO STREET,
AND
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.;

And by appointment, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views groups, and character are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior Compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocer, and Oilmen universally.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR.
SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, and the enquiries for them in Paris, this year, were so numerous that D. S. and C. M. feel assured thousands might have been disposed of, had they been available. Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawl border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence of the items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Fugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will be furnished on application.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen		11 to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	3 „ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	„	2 „ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65		0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	„	75 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	„	12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	„	70 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	„	25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	„	20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material		8 8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympie	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots Web End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„	2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	„	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted	„	4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

MILITARY AND CIVIL KIT FOR ABYSSINIA

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Warm Flannel Shirts.
½ „ Warm Lambs' Wool under Shirts.
1 „ Thick Lambs' Wool Socks.
1 „ Merino Socks.
1 One Warm Camp Rug.
1 One Solid Leather Trunk.
½ Dozen Flannel Sleeping Suits indispensable.
1 One Warm Lounging Suit.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that serviceable Remounts fit for Light Cavalry will be purchased at the Byculla Commission Stables daily (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

C. E. STACK, Captain,
3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of a Market to be erected in the Fort.

Drawings and Specification of the proposed Work may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where printed forms of Tender and Bills of quantities may also be obtained.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 18th day of January 1868, addressed to

A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C. S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer Municipality.

4th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	„ 1 2	„ 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer,
DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	„ 1 2	„ 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	„ 1 2	„ 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	„ 1 4	„ 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January 1868, for the supply, by Contract, specified in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in Cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1867.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

BEGS TO INVITE THE INSPECTION of a large assortment of Goods just landed per "DELAWUR."

MUSICAL BOXES FROM Rs. 10 TO Rs. 600, playing the most Popular English, Foreign and Indian Airs with Bells, Drum and Castanet accompaniments. A large collection of the latest improvements in their mechanical constructions.

BOHEMIAN AND FRENCH GLASS Ware, Porcelain Ware of the best Dresden Manufacture, A rich variety of Vases, Table Ornaments, Flower Glasses, Toilette Sets, Ring Stands, Ornamental, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS, HAND LOOKING GLASS made to fold in a small compass.

OIL PAINTINGS, GOLD BEADINGS.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE AND PUNKA Reading Lamps fitted up with all extras in a strong Deal Wood Case.

TUCKER'S HAND LANTERNS.

HAIR BRUSHES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, Powder Puffs and Boxes.

ICE BOXES TO HOLD FROM 4 TO 20 lbs. a most indispensable Article for Railway Travellers.

KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, WINE Coolers.

WAX CLOTH ESPECIALLY ADAPTED for Piano or Table Covers.

LEATHER CLOTH, GREEN, BROWN and Buff Colours.

STEARIN AND SPERM CANDLES. BAR Soap.

CORN FLOUR IN 1 lb. TINS. COCOA EPPS.

DESERT FRUIT CANDIED AND IN Syrup.

DESERT CHOCOLATE. CRACKERS.

WALL PAPERS, 4,000 ROLLS FROM As. 6 to Rs. 4 per Roll.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CHEROOT Holders.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS BY EVERY Mail Steamer.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JAMNADASS KHOOSHALDASS ESTATE.—A Second Dividend of two per cent. on the amount of the admitted claims against this Estate, will be payable at the Office of the Trustees on and after the 6th January instant.

P. DEWAR,
NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
} Trustees.

3rd January, 1868.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
4, King William Street,

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected by himself from the best Manufacturers in England and the Continent, and from the superior quality of texture and design he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed.

He respectfully invites his constituents and the Public in general to judge for themselves of the above fact.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BLACK CLOTH FOR DRESS AND FROCK COATS which for quality, cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A Splendid assortment of fancy silk mixed Coatings.

Do do. do. do. Trouserings

Black, Blue, and fancy Doeskins.

West of England Tweeds of every description.

A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.

Best Black Silk, and fancy Velvet for Vestings.

Black and White Silk Moiree Antique for do.

Best White, and colored diamond quiltings for do.

Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, best quality.

THE NEW REGULATION PATROL JACKET.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND CIVIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

A. A. is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure the satisfaction of his numerous customers.

REQUISITES FOR ABYSSINIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF, DRAB COATS, LEGGINGS AND CAPS, Rs. 35, Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. En route the Coat can be used to sleep on, to prevent damp

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HATS

The Undress Air Chamber Forage Cap, the Bombay Staff Corps Helmets, Leather bound; the Brisbane, Celestial and Oriental Chamber Hats, and a variety of other Hats and Balmoral Caps.

A. ALLAN, 17 Apollo Street.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co. beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off (*for cash only*) at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R. & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided for the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are nec

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nom. Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
2,145,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal ..	7,600 prshare
1,010,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ..	25 per share
1,000,000	250	150	...	Bombay Pres Bank.	160 pershare
2,000,000	250	200	6ps.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	38 per share.
2,000 000	200	1	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	100	5	nil	Central Bank... ..	4 per share
800,000	250	9	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 pershare.
700,000	200	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	33 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris... ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
3,750,000	200	1,000	18	London & China Ba.	18½ p.
1,000,000	1,000	125	p ct.	Madras Bank.... ..	63 p. ction
500,000	250	250	10	National Bank of India	126 perm.
1,000,000	250	200	....	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. share
...	250	200	....	Royal Bank of India	82 p. s. shr.
...	200	100	....	Guzerat Bank	66 [illegible].

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per sh.
1,500,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	38½ p. shar.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	160 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	510 to 520 p.sh
1,080,00	1,000	400	....	New Do.	60 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Peare Land Co. ..	115 per share
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co...	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	510 per share
....	2,000	1,100	25 p.	Port Canning.. ..	160 per share
2,180,000	10,000	6,200	....	Colaba Land Co. ..	960 per share

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

200,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.....	1,3 0
56,000	2,500	2,000	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	505 per share
120,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	2,500 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,300 per sh re
150,000	50	50½	.....	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	122 per share
	12½	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks... ..	4 months' sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	Do. do. ..	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Documents..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 113/32 to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta.... ..	At sight	100¼.
Do, ...	30 days' sight..	99⅝.
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99¼.
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	1 dis.
China..	60 days' sight ..	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Cp.'s	1833-34 ..	92
.. .. ..	1842-43 ..	
.. .. ..	1854-55 ..	
Five per cent. Cp.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57 ..	107¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55 ..	104
Five and a half per cent. ..	.. ..	112¾
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan ..	.. ..	111¼.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England No'es	.. 10-4
Spanish Dollars	.. 324
Car-lus	.. 290
Mexican Dollars	.. 320
German Crowns	.. 310
Five-Franc Pieces	.. 223
Bar Silver	.. 108-8
Gold Leaf	.. 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	.. 16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1868.

			PER CANDY,
Oomrawuttee ..	Old	..	125 to 128
Akote	.. ..	..	
Khandeish... ..	.. ..	..	120 to 122
Barsee	.. ..	..	
Dhollera	.. ..	..	128 to 130
Bhowuggur ..	.. ..	..	
Hinguughaut ..	.. ..	..	135 to 138
Broach	.. ..	..	132 to 135
Veerawul	.. ..	..	115 to 118
Vingoria	.. ..	..	130 to 135
Compta	.. ..	..	130 to 132
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	135 to 136
Oomrawuttee ..	New ..	..	142 to 145
Akote	.. ..	..	
Ready Sales ..	.. ..	..	450 Candies
For delivery ..	.. ..	..	600

Market tending upwards.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 14.

Gilbert, Lieutenant, H. M. 37th Regiment, on duty, from Bareilly.
Bellmore, Ensign, H. M. 37th Regiment, on duty, from Bareilly
Spurgin, Colonel, H. M. 102nd Regiment, on duty, from Kamptee.
Bayly, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Kamptee.
Moore, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Deololee.
Donelan, Lieutenant, H. M. 17th Regiment, on leave, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 14.

Lockie, Lieutenant Colonel, on leave, to Millagaum.
Spurgin, Colonel, H. M. 102nd Regiment, on duty, to Madras.
Bayly, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Bellary.
Connell, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Ajmeer.
Mackenzie, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Kherwara.
Maltby, Ensign, 105th Regiment, to join, to Calcutta.
Read, Cornet, 7th Hussars, to join, to Sealkote.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—14TH JAN.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£2 17 6 to £3 0 0 p. t.	£2 0s. Nominal.
,, Liverpool....	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£2 2s. 6d.
By Overland Route ..	£5 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 14.	Baroda (s)	Haselwood	Aden and Suez.
	Hurry Puddumsey	Poole	Abyssinia.
	Nelson	Randis	Abyssinia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship "Schleswig Bride," Hanson, bound to Liverpool.
Steamer "Malacca," Joyner, bound to China.
Ship "Idaho," Murphy, bound to Liverpool.

The ship" Babington," to Liverpool, began to load yesterday

POSTAL NOTICES.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after Packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the S. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Sanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail-boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes before the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named* :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Ceylon			
Penang			
Singapore			
Hongkong			
Cape of Good Hope...			
Mauritius	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Natal			
Reunion			
St. Helena			
Muscat			
Persian Gulf	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Bussorah			
Zagdad			
Annagherry			
Vingoorla			
Goa			
Karwar			
Bygpore	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Mangalore			
Cochin			
Calicut			
Cannanore			
Tellicherry			
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
,, 600	0 12	1 0	1 8	1 8
,, 900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
,, 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Post Edition...Rs. 2 3 4 per Annum (in Advance).
,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition ,, 2 0 0 per Annum (in Advance).
,, 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Bunchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chamber's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

PATENT RIGHT FOR DISPOSAL.—The Inventor of a self-acting Punkah Propeller wishes to dispose of the Patent Right. Apply by letter with real name to No. 77, office of this Paper.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)—The Official Liquidators hereby notify that the Company's office is THIS DAY removed to 12 Rampart Row.

14th January, 1868.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA, LIMITED.—Copies of the statement issued by the Liquidator on causes which have led to the winding up of the Association, may be had on application by registered Shareholders, at the office, No. 23, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 14th January, 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—AKOLA EXHIBITION.—First and Second Class single Tickets issued from stations to AKOLA on the 26th January and intervening days up to the 1st February, will be acknowledged for the return journey up to the 2nd February 1868.

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods per "BRITISH PEER," Porter, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Porter will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Porter.

Bombay, 13th January, 1868.

MASONIC BALL.—A Masonic Ball will be given in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1868.

All Masons are respectfully desired to join; only Masons will be permitted to subscribe; no Mason being admitted as a guest.

THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION is Rs. 25, and will admit Subscriber and 3 guests (3 Ladies, or 2 Ladies, and 1 Gentleman.) Each additional guest will be charged Rs. 15 extra.

APPLICATIONS FOR TICKETS, accompanied with the amount of subscription and names of guests, to be addressed not later than the 16th January to the Honorary Secretary, No. 6, Rampart Row, or to the Honorary Treasurer, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

Masons will be allowed to appear in Masonic Costume and Jewels of their order.

HENRY MORLAND, President.
ROBERT L. KING, Hon. Treasurer.
JAMES GREENWOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1867.

WEEKLY SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY the 15th day of January 1868 at 2 P. M. Messrs. HERALALL & Co., will hold their usual auction sale of the following goods viz. :—

3 Ruby rings.
3 Black stone rings.
1 Diamond ring.
1 Emerald ring.
3 Sapphire rings.
1 Diamond rose.
1 Gold chain.
2 Ear-rings.
1 Precious diamond ear-ring.
1 Chona Kunthee, known by the native name.
3 Pudduck Do. Do.
1 Chorno Do. Do.
9 Pairs of Madams' shoes, 4 Pairs of Cashmere shoes 6 pairs of children's diamond leather boots, 15 dozen collars, 3 dozen loose collars, 1½ dozen garters, 11½ dozen neckties, 1½ dozen braces, 2 big caps, 3 scent boxes, 5 children's caps, 11 felt hats, 1 white cap with cover, 3 cloth caps, 7 hard felt caps, 12 thread net caps, 6 velvet hair net caps, 12 net caps, 20 necklaces for ladies, 1½ dozen black gloves, 6 woollen caps for children, 4 pair of earrings, 1 dozen pin buttons, 6 whalebone walking sticks, 12 Malacca cane walking sticks, 1 dozen gay neckties, 1 dozen water neckties, 1 dozen white neckties, ½ dozen gentlemen's hand gloves, 1 gold chain, Albert chains and other precious jewels, &c.

The above mentioned goods will be sold by the order of Mortgagee and on account and risk of Mortgager. The undersigned will also sell a quantity of miscellaneous English Books and other articles.

HERALALL & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. FELL AND SON.—AUCTION SALE.—Messrs. R. FELL & SON have been instructed to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, in East Street, at noon, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, a large and commodious pucka-built Bungalow, No. 60, Civil Lines, near the Railway Bridge; the compound is of considerable size, the out-buildings are numerous, and there is a well of sweet water, one-half of which belongs to the property. It is bounded as follows:—On the East by David Sassoon's Bungalow; on the West by the limits of the Railway Bridge; on the South by the wall of the Railway Line; on the North by the Government Road. A tracing of the property can be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale. The remainder of the purchase money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer, &c., to be defrayed by purchasers.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

Poona, 11th January, 1868.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that by the kind consent of Mr. Remington the next Assembly will take place at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, on TUESDAY the 21st instant.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor's Band will play in the Victoria Gardens on THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, at 5-30 P. M., and at the same hour on every alternate THURSDAY until further notice.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Malabar Point, 13th Jan., 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1868.

THE Government has been specially careful that none but respectable and competent men shall practice at the Bar, or act as Pleaders, in both the High and Mofussil Courts, but have failed to secure corresponding efficiency on the part of the numerous hybrid officials who represent the Bench in the Mofussil Courts. On the contrary, we have not only still got boy magistrates possessing but an indifferent knowledge of law and legal procedure, but have also been hampered with a lot of grossly ignorant and illiterate honorary magistrates, whose chief recommendation appears to be that they are wealthy Buniahs, or are adepts in the art of kow towing to perfection. While every effort has been made to hedge in the Bar with stringent rules, to ensure that none but properly educated and respectable men may enter it, the Bench is still further degraded by having blissful ignorance forced into it. The anomaly is great and remarkable; and in order to excuse it, we are told that the creation of these extraordinary honorary magistrates is a political measure, calculated to stifle discontent among the native aristocracy, as well as to throw dust into the eyes of the Exeter Hall howlers, who are continually crying out that natives are not admitted liberally into the service of Government, and permitted to take a part in the government of their country! We are further assured that this is the first step towards creating and fostering municipal institutions, which are another anomaly under a despotic government like that of this country, and teaching the natives self government! Now, we undoubtedly hold liberal opinions on this subject, and both admit and support the right of competent, civilised and educated natives, who are fit for it, to take office under Government and a part in ruling the country. But we contend that the present honorary native magistrates neither represent the native aristocracy as a rule, nor the educated and really respectable classes of Indians.

According to native opinions and feelings, a Bunniah, a Mahajun, or a Sahookar, may amass any amount of wealth, but his doing so cannot enable him to establish a social position among the native aristocracy.. A Bunniah he is, and a Bunniah he must always be in the estimation of his fellow natives, and that the advent of Bunniahs on the Bench can add to its respectability and popularity, we most positively deny, and our information on this head from the Mofussil, more especially in the Central Provinces, makes us bold to assert that in the selections made for the office of honorary native magistrates due regard has *not* generally been paid to fitness and social status, at least in reference to native feeling and opinion on the subject. We have Justices of the Peace in England, but they are gentlemen of education and social standing. Year by year the force of Indian misgovernment becomes the more ridiculous and harmful, tending as it does to maintain chronic discontent, and we expect that the next public exhibition of native feeling will be demonstrated in a more forcible manner. As the representatives of "Young Hindostan" evince a predilection for "murdering" Shakespeare on the boards, and spouting bosh at public meetings and in their newspapers, so we argue that those of them undergoing fledging in the public schools will soon follow in their footsteps, differing from them only in so far as race, local peculiarities, idiosyncrasies, customs, habits and feelings may be concerned.

The Government again cannot be ignorant of the corruption rampant in our Courts of Law among the officials of the Courts. It is deplorable that these native officials should be allowed to influence English officials in power, but the fact is known to the commonest and lowest native, and does not admit of denial. No class of men suffer so much from this corruption as the ignorant land owners and cultivators, who are subjected by these native court officials and revenue establishments, to a systematic course of oppression and extortion.

We hear frequent outcries against the Police, on the part of Judicial and Revenue officers, to whom the present Police system is distasteful, simply because it deprives them of a certain amount of power and patronage which they formerly enjoyed. The misdeeds and extortions of the corrupt officials, Revenue and Judicial, are, however, carefully concealed and kept out of sight of the public. We believe that the combination of Revenue and Judicial functions in the person of one and the same officer, is a great mistake, and only tends to place subordinate native officials in positions which not only afford them opportunities for indulging in their nefarious practices, but also subjects them to temptations which they cannot withstand. Half measures and the usual style of Government "pottering" will not eradicate or remedy these evils. A sweeping and radical reform is required. Will Sir John Lawrence do nothing to earn the gratitude and approbation of the millions of souls he has been set over to rule for their benefit? Is non-intervention, with its glaring evils, to be the policy maintained in the *internal* government and administration of British India as well as in the external?

OF the three, canals, railroads, and tramways, canals are undoubtedly of the greatest value in India, as combining great capacity for the conveyance of goods, and immense utility, as fertilising agents. Their construction is, however, obviously limited. Of all undertakings there is nothing which depends so much on the physical formation of the country, not only for success as a scheme, but for mere existence. As we said before, of course it is *possible* to construct a canal, but it is an essential condition to its success, in a commercial aspect, that the expenditure should not be so great, as to preclude the realisation of a certain profit. The conditions then of a successful canal scheme must be, either a good supply of water at the summit level, or the possibility of making use of tidal water with a moderate depth of cutting. As the whole scheme depends on this supply of water it must be beyond a chance of diminution. Though the formation of the country be particularly favourable to the construction of canals, as far as the cutting, &c. is concerned, unless the supply of water be absolutely inexhaustible, the risk of failure is always imminent, and must act as a deterrent to any proposal of the sort.

As an illustration, let us take the province of Guzerat. To all appearance no country could be more suited to the construction of a system of canals. It is flat, and the soil is of such a nature that the expense of cutting would be reduced to a minimum, yet if we examine it, we will find that, only a comparatively small portion of it is capable of supporting such a scheme. The most favourable portion of it, is that embraced in Colonel Chambers' plan for irrigation from the Taptee; and if that were not its object, the enormous works necessary to ensure an adequate supply of water would render it much too costly for navigation alone. This scheme is, we believe, to be carried out, and will to all appearance prove a success. The next great source of a water supply is the Nerbudda, but the banks are so high, *i. e.* the bed of the river lies at such a depth below the level of the surrounding country, as to render a scheme for canal navigation a matter of such difficulty as almost to amount to an impossibility. The Myhee is equally unfavourable, with the further disadvantage of a comparatively scanty supply of water, in the hot weather. The Saburmuttee has the same defect as that of the Myhee but to a greater degree, viz., inadequacy of water, except for irrigational purposes. The fall of the country, too, is so rapid, that even with a sufficiency of water the number of locks which would be necessary would render it an extremely expensive undertaking. The list of levels published the other day in the *Bombay Builder*, as those of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, would give a false impression to those unacquainted with the portion of Guzerat traversed by it. The Memodabadad Station is given as only 3 feet 3 inches above high water mark at Colaba. Now a river which is crossed near that station is about 20 feet lower, consequently, it is some feet below high-water level, one would therefore expect that the river in question would be influenced by the tide, which is not the case. Again, Ahmedabad is given as only 58 feet 9 inches above Colaba, whereas those who know the country would be inclined to allow 50 feet as about the height. We may consider then that Anund and the stations north of it, are about 100 feet in error in the table alluded to above. We merely mention this to show that tidal waters could not be made use of for canals in that country, though any one unacquainted with the country might be led to think it possible on perusing it.

South of Bulsar the hills preclude the possibility of any extended system of canals either by river supply or otherwise, neither is the country sufficiently fertile to repay the expenditure. We may conclude then, that on the western side of India canals are, except in a few instances, impracticable. No outlay would render them sufficiently remunerative to counteract the risk of failure, as a means both of transit and of irrigation.

In many cases when a system of irrigation would probably prove successful, the greater magnitude of the work, if combined with canals for intercommunication, would render the combination ineffective. Where the levels are favourable, the water is wanting, and *vice versa*. In England reservoirs answer the purpose of a summit level supply, as they are kept constantly replenished with water; but in this country, where we have eight or nine months of dry weather, such a plan would be useless. There is not only absence of a means of replenishment, but evaporation to the extent, say nine or ten feet, would take place annually, both in the reservoir and in the canal. Except in the case of a river like the Taptee, where a never-failing supply can be obtained, we may consider that the combination of irrigation and transit canals would prove a failure, even if possible. So much has been written by Sir A. Cotton about canals on the Eastern side of India, that we need scarcely enter into the question as connected with that part of the Continent.

It is, however, generally acknowledged, that *where practicable*, canals best serve the interests of the country, through which they pass, when that country is like India, in need both of irrigation and a means of intercommunication. One of the great difficulties attendant on the construction of canals, as the sole means of transit, is the difficulty and expense of forming branches to act as feeders where needed, even when the formation of the country is particularly favourable. That irrigation is needed throughout the country is so generally allowed, that we need not comment upon it. Our object is to show the best form of *intercommunication*, and we have come to the negative conclusion, that of the three canals, railroads and tramways, *canals are not the best*. We shall take occasion to resume the subject.

THE Baroda Correspondent of the "Times of India" mentions the death, on 10th January, of Rao Sahib Rodia, late Prime Minister to H. H. the Guicowar. Our contemporary's version of the event accounts for the death of the deceased by his having undertaken a pilgrimage on foot to a temple 40 miles north-east of Baroda, the journey being beyond his strength. We are assured that the Dewan went on a pilgrimage to the shrine by short stages; that he had gone one stage and then rested to take his meals, and a few minutes after taking his food he was seized with vomiting, and, on being brought back into the city, died and was burned. Strong suspicions are entertained of his having been poisoned. The matter will, no doubt, be investigated, but the process of cremation has destroyed the first and readiest means of ascertaining the fact.

THE great subject of conversation in military circles at home, when the mail left, was the experiments about to be made, with an enormous cannon, by the French authorities at Cherbourg. This cannon has a bore of 16½ inches, weighs thirty-eight tons, and cost 3,700 francs. The movable platform and carriage of this monster gun weigh twenty tons, the total weight being fifty eight tons. Two forms of projectiles will be used during the trial, the cylindrical and the conical, the former for piercing ironclads at short ranges, and the other for firing at long distances.

WE understand that the amount which has been paid up, up to the 11th instant, in respect of calls on the shares in the New Bank of Bombay is Rs. 27,67,419. This is greater than the total amount due on the first call, viz. 25 lakhs, and the explanation is that a good many of the shareholders have already paid up in full. We hear that it is the intention of Government that the auditor whom it shall appoint in connection with the Bank shall not be charged with any important duties besides those belonging to that appointment.

A Supplement to the "Bombay Government Gazette" was issued yesterday, in which it is announced that His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following Gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay :—

Baker, W. A., Captain, R.E.	Hancock, H.F., Capt., R.E.
Brown, the Honorable Alexander.	Joynt, J. G., Esq.
Cameron, C. J., Rev. B.A.	Khunderao Chimunrao Bedurkur, Esq., LL.B.
Collum, W., Esq.	Macpherson, J., B.A.
Davidson, A., Captain R.E.	Meurin, Leo, Right Rev.
Dhirajlal Dulpuram, G.G.M.C.	Neffrayen Dejee, G.G.M.C.
Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq.	O'Leary, J., B.A.
Draper, W., M.A.	Ramchundra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhundee
Ducat, W. M., Lieut., R.E.	Ravenscroft, E. W., Esq.
Dunbar, J., M.A.	Reynell, G.C., Rev.
Finch, C. W., Captain, R.E.	Sassoon, A. D., C.S.I.
FitzGerald, G. S. Vesey, Esq.	Shantaram Narayen, Esq.
Fox, C. E., M.A.	Sylvester, J. H., Esq.
Fuller, J. A., Lieut. Col. R.E.	Trevor, J. E., Lieut. Col., R.E.
Gordon, A., M.D., C.B.	Willy, J. A., Reverend.
Gray, W., M.B.	

THE *Friend of India* :—We hear it rumoured that the new Licence Tax Bill may be given up to the Local Governments, who will be allowed to raise license duties in their own way and for their own benefit.

THE same :—The new Bank of Bombay is to open its doors on Tuesday next, the 14th, with 25 lakhs of rupees of Government cash balance as a minimum amount. This is, however, only a temporary arrangement. The Bank of Bengal, with a capital of 2 crores and 20 lakhs, has only a minimum balance of 40 lakhs, while in Bombay the Bank is to enjoy the advantage of a minimum Government balance amounting to half its capital. The old Bank will go into liquidation on the same date, having a like sum of 25 lakhs as a loan from Government to pay off its depositors. In other words it will temporarily appropriate the Government balance now in its coffers, which is about that sum, to save itself from the Insolvent Court. Thus, in addition to the loss of Government shares worth in ordinary times nearly half a million sterling, the Bombay Government is allowed by the Secretary of State, against his own published convictions, to force from the taxpayers of India the sacrifice of another quarter of a million.

THE same :—It is probable that Dr. Payne will be appointed Sanitary Commisioner for Bengal. Dr. Cunningham, the Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, is understood to have applied for one of the new sanitary appointments, but the nomination rests with the local Government, and we should imagine his present position and prospects to be too satisfactory to render a change desirable. Dr. L. Lees will be one of the medical officers at Simla next season.

THE same :—We cannot allow Sir George Yule to leave India without a farewell. It is much to say of him that no purely Bengal civilian has ever been so popular with all classes, and that his popularity was due to his combined independence, straightforwardness and ability. He has manifested, throughout his long career of 36 years all the virtues of which administrators of the now extinct patriarchal school were supposed to possess a monopoly. Hating the secretariat, breaking through routine grappling with questions face to face and not on paper at a distance, ruling men by a marvellous will, judgment and fascination of character, Sir George Yule, had he been younger, would have been the very man Bengal wanted after the collapse of the secretariat system in the Famine and in Assam. Nor did he attain, or exercise, this power, without patient study and a perfect mastery of every detail. It would be difficult to point to a Bengal civilian who has so copious a knowledge of revenue and police administration. The early part of his career lay chiefly in the Eastern districts of Bogra, Rungpore, Dinagepore and Rajshaye, places avoided by those who love to climb rapidly the official ladder. In such districts Sir George Yule became a mighty hunter, and learned to know the people and to know the English planter in a way given to few in these days of *Nuqshay*. His greatest triumph was as Commissioner of Bhagulpore, greater even than as Chief Commissioner of Oudh. Resident of Hydrabad, or Member of Council, He saved the Sonthals and made the administration a model to all who rule simple and semi-savage tribes. What he did during the mutinies his appointment as Companion of the Bath testifies, no less than Lord Canning's selection of him for Oudh, the pet province of that Governor General. We dare not now recount in these columns his many large-hearted acts, his princely munificence to the poor and deserving, his social virtues. All was done in secret, and it is not our part to dissipate the aroma of deeds which "the day will declare." Long may he with his accomplished brother Colonel Yule, live at home to reflect honour on a departing school of Indian administrators, and remind the rising generation of officials that "there were giants in those days."

THE *Indian Daily News* :—The Chamber of Commerce have, with their usual promptitude, addressed the Director-General of Post Offices in India, representing the great inconvenience that will arise if, according to the time table officially issued, the new mail service shall leave Bombay on a Saturday, since in that case the mails for the steamer will have to be closed in Calcutta on the Saturday or Sunday. A reply has been received, admitting the probable inconvenience, and trusting that some alteration in the day may be effected before the new arrangements come into force. Saturday adm

from Bamian and adjacent places. Sirdar Mahomed Shareef Khan waited on the Ameer today and was for a long time engaged in talking to him in a private apartment. Some maintain, the Sirdar has asked the Ameer to pay to him the heavy loan taken from him.

30th December.—A few days ago the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan despatched Sirdar Abdool Kadir Khan (a moosahib of the Ameer) to Korum to proceed thence on the Kohat road to receive and bring with him to Cabul Atta Mahomed Khan Khakwanee, the British agent, to remain in the Cabul Court. Abdool Kadir Khan now reports that Atta Mahomed Khan has left Kohat for Cabul and was to enter that place very soon. It was also stated to the Ameer by Moonshee Mahomed Bukhtyar Khan, the news writer of the British Government at Cabul, that Atta Mahomed Khan was to come to Cabul shortly. It appears that Azim Khan who is by all means an abler and wiser ruler than either Shere Ally Khan or the late Ameer Mahomed Afzul Khan, appreciates the friendship of the British Government and is quite sensible of the great advantages which such friendship will afford to his Government and the country. Since Azim Khan occupied the Gudee the Cabulees have become fully aware that the present Ameer though not a milder ruler than Ameer Shere Ally or the late Afzul Khan is unquestionably endowed with qualifications which adorn and above all strengthen his government. The wise policy of Bee Bee Murwareed in chosing him for the Ameership of Afghanistan and her own son (a still abler Sirdar than Azim Khan) for his chief minister will do much towards the better administration of this country. The Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan ordered the Moostoufee today to write a Moorasilah to Sirdar Zoolfikar Khan, son of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, directing him to send to Cabul as much money as he may have collected from Jallalabad as state revenue. It was remarked to him that as new troops were being enlisted at Cabul for the approaching Turkistan expedition money was urgently required to carry on the scheme.

31st Dec.—As moved by Quazee Goolam Moula Khan the Koran was read to-day on the tomb of the late Ameer Mahomed Afzul Khan. The Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, with other principal Sirdars read his prayers there, and afterwards rode up to the shrines of Shah Murdan. Having read the Fatiah on this Mausoleum the Ameer went to Baghi Shace where he passed the remainder of the day. News was received from the camp of Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan to-day to the effect that the Sirdar having rode up with all his troops from Kohidamon had reached a place ten kosses distant from Doab. Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan is encamped on the Roee and Doab road. It is stated that General Faramoos Kafiree, General Mahomed Alum Khan and Sirdar Sekunder Khan have chosen Hybuk for their head-quaters and a limited number of their troops are only stationed now at Roee. Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan has distributed money in part payment to his troops but the latter are not perfectly satisfied with these small payments.

BOMBAY.

We are requested by Mr. R. H. Showell, second Magistrate of Police, to acknowledge from Mr. George Pugh, acting manager of Treacher and Co., the receipt of Rs. 5-4, for the Mazagon Police Court poor box.

Consequent to the old Bank of Bombay being placed in liquidation, the business of the Bombay General Treasury, Public Debt Office, and Government Savings Bank, has been transferred to the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) from the 14th instant.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, a Hindoo woman (a beggar) was discovered under a heap of cotton, in rear of Grant Buildings, Colaba, by some Bhattias, giving birth to a child. The mother and child were at once conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital by the police.

We understand that Mr. Bruce Prescott, of the Guzerat Revenue Survey, passed a very good examination yesterday in the Guzerati language before the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

We are glad to hear that the members of the Bombay Glee Club intend giving another concert next month. No doubt all who were present at their last two very successful concerts will be glad to hear of their intended re-appearance, and will take advantage of the opportunity to hear some good music.

The ships "Nelson" and "Harry Puddumsey" left yesterday for Annesley Bay.

The "Hahnemann," with the elephants on board, is expected to leave for Annesley Bay today. The "Royal Standard," with bullocks, is also expected to leave to-day.

The "India" will be hauled out of dock to-day.

A Committee of the following gentlemen has been appointed by the Judges of the High Court to conduct the examination of candidates for the office of Vakeel:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, pleader, and the Moonsiffs of Poona, Khandeish, and Dharwar.

In the case of Manocklall Damodhurdas against the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, in which a *rule nisi* was granted on Tuesday, the 7th instant, Mr. Pestonjee yesterday appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and applied to the full Court at the Court of Small Causes for the postponement of the case till Tuesday next. Mr. Leathes for the defence consenting, the Court granted the application.

The Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company yesterday sued Premabhoy Hemabhoy before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court for Rs. 1,000, the amount of a call on a share in the Mazagon Company held by him. Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs, and stated that the call had been made on 2nd May 1866, and that notwithstanding repeated demands for payment the defendant had not yet paid the call. His Lordship gave decree for the plaintiff, with interest on the sum claimed at 12 per cent. from 2nd July 1866.

At the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Westropp, Mr. White, as representing Hemma Masing, brought a suit against Manockjee Cursetjee Patel and Dorabjee Cursetjee Patel for the recovery of Rs. 4,000 lent by him on two joint promissory notes by the defendants, who were brothers. One of the notes, for Rs. 2,000, had been signed on 4th May 1867, and the other, for a like amount, on the 10th of the same month. On the first, which was payable in two months, interest had been agreed on at the rate of 3 per cent. per mensem, and in default of payment 4 per cent. per mensem after the note became due. The second note was payable on demand, and no rate of interest was stated on the note. Decree as prayed for was granted by his Lordship, with the stipulated interest on the first bill, and 6 per cent. per annum on the other.

THE KUNHAN BRIDGE.

A decade of years and more has now passed since the project for bridging the Kunhan River (a tributary of the Wyne Gunga in the Central Provinces) was first mooted, and yet the project appears to have attained no further success than that of being experimented upon. When Sir Richard Temple assumed the administration in 1862, he urged the work vigorously on to completion: the piers were completed to the estimated height before the monsoon of 1863, but the rapids of that year made them all lose their perpendicular, proving beyond all doubt the fallacious knowledge of experienced Civil Engineers who selected the site. The site had to be abandoned after nearly a lakh of Government rupees had been wasted upon it, for besides the expenses of the bridge itself a metalled first class road had been made from the site of the bridge to the village of Munsur, 12 miles in length. This was to have been part of the Great Deccan Road between Jubbulpoor and Nagpoor, and no expense or pains were spared to make the road a good one; but the failure of the Kunhan bridge on the site selected rendered all this excellent work next to useless: for the Mail from Bombay to Calcutta now crosses the Kunhan River at a spot about a mile below the selected site by means of a trestle bridge, and then detours for a couple of miles on a cart track to reach the road to Munsur. There is no doubt that one of Sir Richard Temple's ardent wishes was to see the completion of the Kunhan bridge before he left these Provinces, but he never saw the day, perhaps will not, nor will many more of his school whom he has left behind. Like the Godavery Navigation scheme, the Kunhan bridge seems destined to occupy a prominent place in the yearly budgets for some time to come, as the canopy under which some impoverished sons of Roorkee will make their fortunes to enable them to return to the land of their nativity, before they are entitled under the rules of the service to a competent stipend. A select committee was directed to report upon the feasibility of the project for bridging the Kunhan River, and they selected another spot known as Pipree Ghat. After many meetings, resolutions, and reports, the Supreme Government sanctioned the construction of the bridge on the new spot which is 3 miles north of the former site. The work here is now on an extensive scale, and there being two tramways and two locomotives. The progress up to date appears systematic, but next year's monsoon will solve the problem whether the Kunhan river can be bridged at all after such lavish expenditure.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EMBARKATION OF THE THIRD BRIGADE OF THE ABYSSINIAN FIELD FORCE.

The Third Brigade for the Abyssinian Field Force will consist of Her Majesty's 45th Regiment (Sherwood Foresters), Her Majesty's 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, (Grenadiers) and Her Majesty's 18th Regiment Native Infantry. These Troops will embark at Bombay, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th instant.

Her Majesty's 45th Regiment will embark on the Steam Transport "America," and sailing Transport "Gavin Steel," and "Canova;" they will embark in three detachments, on the 15th and 16th instant from Carnac Bunder, at 6 A. M. The detachment will consist of twenty-four officers, eight hundred and sixty-three non-commissioned rank and file, five hundred and thirteen native followers, forty horses, and two bullocks. Her Majesty's 2nd Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers) will embark in the steam Transport "City of Manchester," and sailing Transport "Nimrod." They will embark in two detachments from the Apollo Bunder, on the 16th and 17th instant at 6 A. M. and will consist of twelve officers (European) sixteen officers (native) seven hundred non-commissioned rank and file, one hundred and fifty native followers, twelve horses, and eight bullocks.

Her Majesty's 18th Regiment Native Infantry will embark in the Steam Transport "City of Dublin," and sailing Transport "Western Star." They will embark from Carnac Bunder, in two Detachments, on the 17th instant, at 6 A. M., and consist of twelve officers (European) sixteen officers (native) seven hundred non-commissioned rank and file, one hundred and fifty native followers, twelve horses, and eight bullocks. This regiment, with ammunition and baggage complete, will leave Ahmedabad by special train at 6 P. M., on the 15th instant, arriving at Surat at 4 A. M., the following morning, and will halt at that station, in a Camp prepared for their reception. They will leave Surat at 4 P. M. on the same day, and arrive at the Parell junction the following morning. They will be conveyed thence in the same carriages, by an engine of the G. I. P. Railway Company, to the Carnac Bunder, for embarkation, as above stated.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 14.

FORT POLICE COURT—14th January.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Obstructing a Public Thoroughfare.—Dorabjee Framjee, a wholesale shopkeeper, was charged with obstructing a public thoroughfare by placing an empty cask thereon. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined Rs. five.

Furious Driving.—Kaya Gossave, a coachman, was charged with driving a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner. The man was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees five.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—14th Jan.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Refusal of Duty.—Kumurali Rahim Saheb, seaman on board the P. & O Company's mail steamer *Malacca*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the steamer.

Mr. James Phillips, chief engineer of the steamer *Malacca*, stated that on the 7th instant, the prisoner signed articles to go on board the steamer as a fireman (serang), and he was to be on board on the morning of Monday last. Since the prisoner signed articles, the crew had been reduced by the Company, and now the prisoner refused to go to sea in the ship.

The prisoner objected to go on board the steamer, on the ground that the reduction of the crew would devolve upon him unusually heavy work.

His Worship told the prisoner that he must go in the ship according to the articles, but if he had any grievance afterwards, he could apply to the Magistrate at the first port and claim redress.

Obstructing a Gateman.—Ramjee Tanajee, a carpenter, was charged with wilfully obstructing a gateman in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, while in the execution of his duty. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. five.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Thursday, 9th January 1868.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Newton.)

Reversal of Conviction and Sentence in a case of Murder.

Lukhushnapa Timmajee, a Brahmin, was arraigned before C. F. H. Shaw, Esquire, Session Judge of Dharwar, for having murdered Rookhmee, his kept mistress. It appeared that the deceased woman was last seen alive at noon on Monday the 18th November last, and on the afternoon of the following day, Deopute, the sister of the deceased, deposed that the accused came to her parents' house, bringing with him the two infant children of Rookhmee, and left them without explanation as to his conduct. On the return home from the bazar of her father Vithoba, she informed him of the arrival of the children. Early the next morning Vithoba proceeded to a place called Nurrendra to look for Rookhmee. Not finding her, he returned home wearied and worn, and on the next day informed a policeman that his daughter was missing. The accused was arrested, who at first pretended that the deceased had left him in consequence of a quarrel and gone off to Punderpore, but finding that he was not believed, he made a full confession, and restored the three necklaces from the spot where he had concealed them, and also pointed out the dead body of the deceased. The ornaments so recovered were proved to have belonged to Rookhmee, and her corpse had also been identified. The explanation of the accused was that on Monday deceased quarrelled with him and called him a "loocha," and that she was so ashamed with herself that she said that she would not show her face to him again. Notwithstanding they seemed to have dined together that evening, but on retiring to bed accused went behind the tattee of the room, and deceased slept outside. That towards morning he was awoke by the cries of Rookhmee's children, and on getting up he came against a body swinging in front of the latter. That Rookhmee was dead, that he then took down the corpse and covered it with a blanket and kept it in Rookhmee's room all that day, and at midnight dragged it to his own house and buried it in his inner yard. The Session Judge entertained no doubt that Rookhmee was murdered, and that the act was deliberately done, was evident from the fact that the quarrel took place at noon and that she did not die until night. The Court concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced him the death.

Resolution of The High Court.—The Court reverse the conviction and sentence passed against the prisoner Lukhshumun, on the ground that the evidence recorded in the case was not sufficient in the opinion of the Court to sustain the conviction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Manuel Francis Mello.—Consult the Municipal Act for your remedy.

ALBION PLACE, BYCULLA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Allow me, through the medium of your journal, to bring before those concerned a grievance loudly protested to by the greater portion of the residents of Albion Place, Byculla. The Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Building have thought proper, or deemed it expedient, to raise the rents of those quarters fully ten per cent. They seem to have forgotten under what stipulation the ground was given over to them; but apart from this, the majority of tenants resident in that building, being persons of limited means, would find it hard to pay the increased rate required of them from the 1st proximo. The accommodation afforded is barely sufficient for even a couple, and the building itself not being kept in repair, nor painted since its original construction, some six or eight years ago, is another ground for their protesting. It is hoped the Board will reconsider the steps they have taken, for should the increased rate be enforced, a large number of tenants will be necessitated to seek for quarters elsewhere, suitable to their several circumstances, and commensurate with the rent they may afford to pay.

I must conclude, again urging the Board to take matters into their consideration, as there are many of their tenants who have a family dependent on them. RODNEY.

14th January, 1868.

IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In my last letter I told you I would, on a future occasion, point out one or two defects in our Irregular Cavalry system, and though they are not in any way connected with the subject of the equipment of the men, or the composition of the Corps to which you drew attention in your edition of the 1st inst., they are, nevertheless, of some importance, and worthy of a little consideration. The first of these is the want of sufficient power with the Commanding Officers. Though in the face of Act XXIX. of 1861 this may seem a somewhat bold assertion, it is based on the fact that the Articles of War are not for ordinary occasions suited to the class of men who enter the Irregular Cavalry. You must not suppose that I would advocate the doing away with them altogether: on the contrary, for the punishment of mutiny, insubordination, and other serious crimes, there is no doubt they are highly necessary; but I would wish to impress on you that for ordinary offences it is not wise to bring men before Courts Martial, and sentence them to periods of imprisonment. You may, no doubt, by inflicting such sentences produce a good effect in the way of example on those in the corps; but on the other hand, if the system of imprisoning men in cells for ordinary offences is always carried out, the result is simply this, men of good family and with money of their own will not enlist. Not that they object in the least to be punished when they deserve it, but they have a great dislike to being subject to the degradation of being sent to cells; aye! they would rather submit to anything, even the forfeiture of their wordly goods, than be subject to such a disgrace. And yet tied down as a commanding officer now is, what is he to do? A man is brought up for an offence; it is possibly only a military one, but still a gross one, and one which does not come under the denomination of a "light offence," and he considers it necessary that the man should be severely punished. He can either summarily dismiss him, or bring him to a Court-martial. He probably does not consider it at all judicious to do the former, as the offender, though he has erred seriously in a military point of view, may hereafter turn out a first-rate soldier. He is then brought before a summary Court, and, if convicted, the commanding officer has no option, he must either dismiss him, or sentence him to imprisonment. The former, for the reasons above given, he declines to do, and the result is the culprit is walked off to cells or jail. To the men of really good family this is intolerable. They cannot understand it, nor do they see the justice of it, and so long as such things exist, it will be difficult to get good men into these corps. Why is it that the men of the old Irregular Cavalry are of so much better a class, and so much more intelligent than those who enlist in the regular regiments? simply because Courts-martial and other equally foolish proceedings were never recognized. Commanding Officers used to assume to themselves full powers, and they were never interfered with. Now, however, the case is quite different; Articles of War are rammed down one's throat *nolens volens*, nor will the authorities hear of any departure from regulation. The remedy for this is simple; give Commanding Officers ample authority, let them have the power to administer punishment according to there own discretion without being tied down to rules; let them be able to levy fines, confiscate asamees, or punish in any way they may think proper without reference to fixed scales, and without being the subject of appeal to higher authority. It is not the severity of the punishment that men of good family object to, it is the character of it they look to, and provided they are not degraded in the sight of their comrades, they will seldom complain of punishment, no matter how severe, if it is just. It may be said that unlimited authority would be abused. The answer is plain enough: if a commanding officer abuses his authority, and commits "zoolum," turn him out. They are not all tyrants, and if one man is unfit for his post, plenty of others can be found worthy to take his place. Suppose, as an illustration of what I have been saying, a Silladar has grossly neglected his horse on detachment duty, and ruined him; surely the best punishment is to cast his horse, and make him pay for another without any assistance from the fund, and if he has not the money forthcoming, to confiscate his assamee and sell it by auction, and with the proceeds to make good the loss which through his neglect he has caused the Regiment. The men see the justice of such a punishment at once, and don't grumble, whereas if the man was tried and sentenced to so many weeks in the cells for such an offence, the sentence is a degrading one, and the man is ruined in his own self-estimation, and the Regimental fund the loser by the transaction. Yet, according to present regulation, such a punishment as I have suggested could not be carried out without being liable to be upset on appeals, because it comes under the demonination for a fine, which is not recognized as legal, nor indeed is the comfiscation of any of the sowar's property. I feel sure that any man who will allow himself to reflect seriously on the matter will see the justice of my remarks. The principle I advocate is this; leave the Articles of War in force by all means for the punishment of serious crime, yet at the same time give the commanding officer such power, that he need not be obliged to resort to them except in the case of a blackguard or a grossly insubordinate man, and then by all means walk into him to any extent and kick him out afterwards. Good men don't like to be degraded, and if commanding officers have full power, they can be punished and strict discipline kept up without resorting to a mode of punishment which they do not understand, nor do they believe to be just. In connection with what I have said, relative to the powers of commanding officers, I will very briefly notice another subject closely connected with it, and that is the injurious effect on the service of listening to the petitions of discharged men. It is only of late years that the practice of petitioning has become frequent, and the evil results of it are only known to those who are intimately acquainted with the subject. The gross falsehoods and misrepresentations that are sometimes forwarded to Head Quarters, by scoundrels who have been discharged the service, are perfectly astonishing. Any appeal from the commanding officer as I said before, should not be allowed; but if it is insisted on for the sake of justice, the process should be a simple one. Let any man, summarily discharged, declare before his name is struck off the strength of the Regiment, his wish to appeal against his commanding officer. This appeal should then be given to a General Court Martial to inquire into; if proved well and good; but if the complaints are false, let the culprit suffer sentence at the hands of the Court. If this plan was adopted, debauched profligates would not be so fond of petitioning as they now are.

The next point I would draw attention to is the practise of opium-smoking which has gradually been working itself into some of our Irregular Cavalry Regiments for some years past. The evils of this pernicious practise can only be appreciated by those who have had opportunities of watching its progress, and what induces me now to allude to the subject, is that it seems to be recognized, on looking over the embarkation return of a Regiment lately proceeded on service two opium sellers are to be found included in the list of camp followers. Now let us pause a moment, and see what bad results may be expected from a man who commences to indulge in this species of debauchery. Once the habit is acquired, it is almost impossible to shake it off, far more so than drunkenness. Everything is sacrificed to it. If a man has private means of his own, all is devoted to the charming influence of the drug. Everything he has will, in its turn, be disposed of to gratify the vice; nay, he will even starve his home, for opium he must have, and will part with the last rag on his back to procure it. Now, what is the consequence? The man's health begins to break, and he gradually wastes away to a shadow, without a particle of strength in his body. How does he do on parade? The once smart-looking lad simply becomes an idiot; he scarcely knows his right hand from his left, and becomes a curse to those who have to drill him, and a disgrace to the regiment. Now it may be argued that Irregular Regiments have always done very well on service, notwithstanding the existence of this evil; doubtless they have, and may still continue to do so; but still like drunkenness it is a vice, and should be eradicated. It is a curious thing, in connection with opium smoking, that men, whilst under its influence, are perfectly "hushyar," and up to anything, and it is only when the influence of it has passed off that they get into that drowsy, stolid state which renders them such useless members of the regiment. The evil is in every way a great one, and if commanding officers had ample powers, they could easily get rid of all men they had reason to believe indulged in such practies. When in the ranks you see a man of 10 or 15 years' service looking old, decrepid, and prematurely worn out, you may depend on it he owes his condition to the practise I have been condemning.

Another practice which cannot too strongly be condemned, is that of employing military corps on police duties. This evil does not exist now to the extent it did some years ago; but it has not entirely been removed, and a few remarks, therefore, on the system, and in what we may expect of men thus employed, may not be out of place. The principal objections to it are the slovenly and unsoldierslike way men acquire when thus employed, the vicious habits they frequently contract, and the endless difficulty that is involved in keeping a regiment, whose detachments are thus scattered over the face of the country on police duties, in anything like smart and in decent order. I think I cannot serve my purpose better than briefly to sketch out the history of a man who starts off for a tour of police duty for his first time, tracing his career from the day he leaves his regiment till he rejoins it, after a period or two, three, or, perhaps, even four or five years, and it will then be seen whether the objections I have stated do exist, and, if so, in what way they affect the discipline and interior economy of the corps. The newly enlisted recruit has been say a couple of years with the Head Quarters of the regiment. His turn of police duty will then probably arrive. He has been thoroughly drilled, is well acquainted with his duties on guard, takes some pride in turning out smart and clean on parade, and has been taught what discipline means, and how important a part of a soldier's duty it is. He starts for his outpost, which probably consists of six or eight men, and here quite a new scene opens upon him. His duties now are of a very different nature to what he has been accustomed. He finds he has no sentry duty to perform; the outpost not being sufficiently strong to permit of that important part of duty being kept up; for the same reason he will have no drills or parades to attend; in fact that the sum total of his duties is now reduced to assist occasionally in the tracing out of some robbery, do orderly work for the civil authorities if they happen to require it, guard treasure parties, and every now and then, should there be a disturbance, to assist the Police in quelling it. What is the result of this change? The youth, for such he generally is at this early period of his service, finds himself as it were with scarcely anything to do. From having no military duties to perform, he loses all that pride for turning out smart and clean. He entirely forgets his duties on guard, as also his drills and parade work, which so short a time before he was so thoroughly well up in: in fact he becomes slack and unsoldierlike in every sense of the word. Having ample leisure for sitting down and doing nothing, he probably falls in with bad company, and if naturally loosely inclined, conforms to their habits. It is under these circumstances, I believe, that in many instances the habit of smoking opium is commenced, as we all know how much more prone to temptation the idler is than the man who has plenty to occupy his time. Thus for one, two, or three years as the case may be, the man idles away his time on outpost duty, almost forgetting as it were that he belongs to a regiment at all, were he not reminded of the fact by receiving his pay monthly from head quarters. In the course of time he is relieved, and when he rejoins, presents, as may be supposed, a painful comparison with what he was when first started on the road to destruction. Now I do not mean to say that what I have described happens every man thus employed; but even if it is the result with one in every five or six, which it certainly is, the system requires reform. Many good men of course go out and return unharmed by their life of idleness, in spite of evil examples; but it is certainly unwise, even with the best men, to expose them to such temptations. If there are not sufficient police in the Presidency, it is surely better to raise more than to injure the efficiency of Military Corps. At all events one thing is quite certain, and that is, that the present system is bad. If it is considered that for the protection of a frontier, or to keep order in an unsettled country, the presence of the military is necessary, a different system should be introduced. The men employed on these duties should be entirely subject to military rule and discipline, and a well organized system of outpost duty established. By these means an increased efficiency would be obtained, and at the same time the evils I complain of would disappear. There is nothing whatever in the establishment of outposts incompatible with good order and military discipline; but it is essential for the carrying out of such duties a good system of organization should be maintained. At present, as I have said before, the system is rotten throughout. I think I have now touched on the principal reforms that are necessary; there are other things in which a change would be desirable, but I have already spun out this letter to a much greater length than I originally intended.

MOCK TURTLE.

RECENT COMMERCIAL LEGISIATION

(*From the Friend of India, Jan.* 9.)

The cry against over-legislation, stopped for a time by Mr. Maine's review of the additions made to the statue book during the past few years, has again been raised. The reiteration causes us no surprise, and is indeed to some extent justified. In Mr. Maine's absence it cannot be said that the legislative department has been satisfactorily conducted. We mean to make no reflection on the able and learned Secretary. But stepmothers are proverbially unfeeling, and it has happened that measures of the greatest importance have been entrusted to members, who like Mr. Massey, are indifferent to their fate, or, like Mr. Shaw Stewart, are indirectly opposed to their success. With Mr. Maine the gift, if not of articulate utterance, at least of easy and clear exposition, has left the Council. Even our daily contemporaries seem to have ceased to report the subjects of the muttered talk, which reminds the rare visitor of a Scotch funeral party before the wine and cake have been handed round. In the present instance, however, the Government of India is not responsible for the over-legislation. The Council has been occupied with the second and third instalments of substantive civil law sent out by the English Commissioners. And those who so glibly condemn the multiplicity of Bills and Acts, should remember that it has fallen to this generation of Anglo-Indians to see the fruit of the seed sown thirty years ago by Macaulay, in codes which will render future legislation the less necessary the more thoroughly the work of consolidation is done now.

But while this very sound defence may be set up for the quantity of recent legislation, we cannot say so much for its quality, nor feel the gratitude Mr. Massey would fain have the Indian public express to the Law Commissioners. The second instalment of their civil code, referring to contract, had to be mutilated even by the Government of which Mr. Massey is a member, before it could be presented to the legislature for criticism and adoption. The third instalment, comprising rules on the subject of bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques, is so very much more unsatisfactory that it has united against it the whole mercantile community of Calcutta on purely business grounds. The justification of all our commercial legislation up to the present session has been, that it was required to bring Indian up to the level of English law. But in this case we find the Commissioners departing from the English law, and ignoring many of the necessities and usages of Indian trade, in order to arrive at a pedantic conformity with the practice of one or two Continental nations, or at an abstract perfection on a subject of which they must be practically ignorant. We are the less inclined to inflict on our readers a discussion of the objectionable provisions suggested by the Law Commissioners, that we believe the Bill will issue from the Select Committee's hands in a very different state from that which appeared in the "Gazette." The provisions, especially, allowing a signature by stamp or seal without the attestation of witnesses, restricting the owner of a lost bill or cheque to the recovery of the amount from the maker or accepter and not the endorser for protesting bills and giving notice of dishonour for presenting bills for payment, abolishing days of grace and for holidays, are either contrary to Indian usage based on unavoidable necessity, or ignore the prevalence of, and facilities for, fraud in this country.

We cannot, however, compliment the mercantile members on the reception which they extended to the Bill for the suppression of cotton frauds. Their criticism affords a singular instance of inconsistency due to a narrow view of the interests of morality and commerce. The representatives of the very class which has cried most loudly, and thus far in vain, for a law to prevent the breach of agricultural contracts, turn round and reject the offer of the Executive to give them the first instalment of such a law. They, of all men, ask why similar protection should not be extended to other staples as well as to cotton, when for the past eight years the merchants of all three Presidencies have cried for a contract law for sugar and indigo as well as for cotton. Our position is that ignorance is more universal, and therefore fraud is more common and self interest is less strong in India than in England. For the sake of the producer no less than of the purchaser, legislation is required which will remove the temptations to dishonesty in both. Mr. Massey, like Mr. Laing, truly remarked that he did not wish to speak harshly of the native cultivators, but if, as he believed, there was a chronic state of fraud in this as in many other transactions of this country, we must encounter that fraud at its source, and prevent the cultivator from pursuing, the short-sighted policy of enhancing his gains by adulterating his commodities. The contract procedure sections of Sir Harington and Mr. Maine promised to do this for all staples, through the civil court and jail alone, in a way which rendered hardship impossible, but they were negatived by the Secretary of State. We accept the Cotton Frauds' Bill, with perhaps some modification of the penal clauses, as an instalment of a just law for agricultural contracts, until the diffusion of education makes fraud less common and enables the principles of political economy, as deduced from the experience of Europe, to act with the same effect in India as in civilized countries. The Orissa famine has taught us many things and at a very dear rate. And perhaps its most valuable lesson is that which we drew six months ago, and which English political economists of the ability and experience of Sir W. Mansfield and Mr. Massey repeated in Council the other day—"a half knowledge of the principles of political economy, and a half application of that half knowledge, might land us, not only in difficulties, but perhaps in lamentable and far spreading calamity;" "the strict application of the doctrines of political economy is not suited to the circumstances and peculiarities of this country."

The Council would do well to obtain the opinions of the native and English cotton purchasers and district officers, in Northern and Central India, on the prevalence of adulteration and the suitability of this measure for preventing it. Even the Bombay merchants are divided on the point, but with all respect for them and their Calcutta brethren we can accept their opinions only as one-sided and partially informed. The fees will have to be paid and the inspection of presses to take place chiefly in Calcutta, and we can well believe that the trouble and slight expense thus caused are not pleasant at first sight. But this is not a question of Calcutta or Bombay alone. It involves the whole cotton trade of England, and India's position in the cotton market. Prices have returned almost to their normal level. America is about to abolish the export duty of 2½ cents. per lb. Under a new President and in the lapse of time the labour market of the Southern States will resume a healthy position. America has fairly accepted the challenge thrown down by the Cotton Supply Association of England—"we are on the eve of a great race for the monopoly of cotton supply; we have great hopes of India; many countries must enter into the contest, but the great rivalry will be between the United States and our Indian Empire." On this the *United States Economist* remarks—"in order to wrest from India the position she has secured in the English cotton market, we shall have to produce cotton cheaper than we have ever done; for the obvious reason that India holds a better position than it occupied before the war." Low prices with their tendency to check production must be counterbalanced by improved cultivation and preparation, such as the Bombay Act and Cotton Commissioners are bringing about and this Bill promises to effect elsewhere. There is wisdom, therefore, in the cry of Manchester for such legislation. The last expression of English opinion we commend to the study of the mercantile members of Council and the Indian Chambers of Commerce—"the cotton trade of India will go on extending from year to year, and nothing is wanting to ensure its growth and stability but the diligent and continued use of the means which are now effecting so marked an improvement in the quality of Indian cotton, accompanied with the abandonment of all the attempts at fraud and adulteration, which were so long and so extensively prevalent."

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE'S DANGER.

(*From the Spectator, Dec.* 14.)

The "Times" of Wednesday published a leading article which must have created no little bewilderment in the majority of its readers. It was a protest, quite explicit and very urgent, against the immediate conquest of Afghanistan, and must have seemed to the worthy taxpayers who come up to town by train very like an argument against the forcible annexation of Spitzbergen. Who is dreaming of attacking Afghanistan, they would say, or seizing Quettah, or fortifying Herat, or doing anything whatso ever beyond the Indus? The "Times" is quite right, nevertheless, and is doing great service to an unappreciative public, for unless Sir John Lawrence is backed, and pretty strongly, too, both by English opinion and Cabinet commands, there will be a storm out there, just at the very moment when, of all moments since Plassey, a storm would be most ruinously inconvenient. Prince Gortschakoff himself could ask nothing better than that the Indian Government should enter Central Asia just as Prince Michael announces that Servia, "after centuries of oppression, has resolved to shake off the Turkish yoke." That may happen, nevertheless, if the Viceroy is not firm, and strong man has he is when action has commenced, the policy of patient watchfulness enforced on him from home is, we suspect, telling seriously on his temper and his nerves. A pressure is being applied to him of whose force even the *Times* is perhaps scarcely sufficiently aware—a pressure which English politicians resolutely refuse to comprehend or to believe in but before which even Lord Dalhousie's iron will on two great occasions gave way. The Anglo-Indian community, the immense Club of seven thousand gentlemen, who fight and govern and trade throughout a continent, who are on all great questions as united as that other Club which governs the British Army, who with that continent in insurrection were within a hair's breadth of deposing the Viceroy for disobeying them, are visibly getting their periodical fever fit of Imperialism. They are, be it remembered, as regards Asia, all politicians, and politicians of the school which find in the dramatic incidents and "happy chances" of foreign affairs a relief from sterile squabbling over parochial concerns. They are universally local patriots, men caring, no doubt, for the greatness of England as the ultimate end, but caring immediately far more for the greatness and prosperity of "our Empire," ready almost to cry with rage at any appearance of weakness or want of energy in the State. We should despair of making our readers understand the sort of passion with which such men read the statement that "their" Envoy entered the presence of the Burmese King without shoes; but if they will remember what M. Thiers would feel about a concession by France to Italy, they may get some idea of its depth. When they go to war they do not think they are risking England's prosperity, but their own; that of the Empire *they* have built, with its Imperial revenue and great military institutions. And lastly, they are all persuaded that in Asia India is, and ought to be what France once was in Europe, the only real power, which can do whatever is expedient, which can take Afghanistan, or conquer China, or organize the Archipelago, or surround itself with petty States, or, in short, do anything needful to secure their single end, the maintenance of that "just influence," that is, the unchecked supremacy, of Great Britain in all countries East of the Isthmus of Suez. Such a community of politicians—seven thousand Thiersen—swayed by such ideas, convinced that British rule is everywhere a blessing so great that conquest by Englishmen is of necessity righteous, is sure every few years to long for the opportunity of action, to fear some distant foe, to perceive some Utopia close at hand which it only needs a fiat to throw open. Three years ago the opportunity was sought in China, every Indian ear listening for tidings of Mr. Lay's success: last year half India was clamouring for North Burmah; it is very much inclined even now to seize Siam, lest the French in Cochin China should get there; but after long hovering, Anglo-Indian opinion seems to have settled on Central Asia. We are to obtain a supremacy there, and so stop "Russian advance." Day after day, week after week, the Viceroy is taunted, ridiculed, abused, pitied for the weakness, the stupidity, the meanness of his policy beyond the Suleiman, and this not only by editors. That is the delusion at home. A Viceroy might remain insensible to newspaper sarcasms, but in India papers of the very poorest class are crammed with letters, memoranda, articles, from men whose opinion is worth having, officers commanding armies, civilians ruling districts, Envoys in Native Courts, the very men on whom the Viceroy must rely as agents, advisers, and pioneers. Even in England no Premier could remain insensible to the bitter wrath of the whole bureaucracy, no Commander-in-Chief turn a deaf ear to the earnest prayers of an entire army; and the Viceroy has to face, not only these, but universal opinion out of doors. To be pronounced a cowardly politician, a weak ruler, a "failure" by the bulk of the only class whose censure or approval is not ignorant, is a trial to the most hardened nerves, but to be thus condemned, and feel that the condemnation is endorsed by half the India House, must be nearly unendurable. Officially Sir John Lawrence does not care for the India House while Sir Stafford Northcote approves, but morally he is affected by everybody in the India House except Sir Stafford Northcote, whose opinion he would think more valuable on the tea duties than on the possibility of entering Cabul. Living in an atmosphere almost electric—we have reason to believe that on one occasion Quettah was about to be seized, in defiance of orders, by a great officer, who thought it "better he should be broke than Englishmen disgraced"—with the men "who know things" all against him, the Central Department doubtful, and himself probably aware that his own highest capacity is for war, we wonder Sir John Lawrence has not already given way. This weakness will not be diminished by the Viceroy's sense that he and his reputation have alike been somewhat slighted in the arrangements for the Abyssinian war. The Government of Bombay will have all the credit of that enterprise, and all the enjoyment such an occupation affords to Indians, and an ambitious, sensitive, and able man may be pardoned, if he feels now and then as if the difference between Sir F. Seymour's position, with its activity and its glory and his own policy of quiescence, were more than he could bear. There are signs of restlessness in his action already. What in the world is an "exploring" expedition going into Western China for, of all places on the planet? What in the world are we at in Leh, with Dr. Caley as "Governor-General's Agent" in Yarkund, that is, Envoy, advising, protecting, and making treaties? Or why are we supposed to be morally supporting the conquering individual who has turned up in Yarkund, and who is going to conquer, apparently, half way up to Tobolsk? How is it that Upper India is incessantly talking of Afghan squabbles, in which in ordinary times it would be about as much interested as Londoners are in the changes in the Federal Council of Switzerland? Sir John Lawrence's sensitiveness on the score of his North-Eastern policy is sufficiently proved by his publishing a defence of it in the "Edinburgh Review," quite an unprecedented step; and we draw from a hundred signs before us the conclusion that either because overborne or because he is growing doubtful of inaction, he is beginning to give way.

It will not do. Setting the whole question of Afghan right aside as one which it is useless to argue with Anglo-Indians, there remains the single great and, to our minds, unanswerable argument against the occupation of Afghanistan. To stretch our border northward is to help, not to impede Russian advance; to make her desert march shorter, not longer; to ensure her the aid instead of the enmity of the discontented Afghans. They may help her, if we are not keeping them down; they will certainly help her if we are keeping them down. If she comes to the Suleiman as a civilized power, with railways, and treasuries, and civil order, she will be a better neighbour than the hereditary brigands we are asked to tame; if she comes as a

BANKS.

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Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order
OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight			per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 10d. do.
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 10d. do.
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 10d. do.
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 10 1/32. do.
	demand	.....	1s. 10d. do.
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 9d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	1s. 9d. do.
On Paris	do.	.....	1s. 9d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 9d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 8th January, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 3/4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 5/9	"
3	do.	1/10 9/16	"
2	do.	1/10 1/2	"
1	do.	1/10 7/16	"
On demand		1/10 3/8	"

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturdy 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th January 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LI-

MITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £357,855.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARKE, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	...at 1s. 10d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..	...at 1s. 10d.	do.
3 do.	..	...at 1s. 10 9/16d.	do.
2 do.	..	...at 1s. 10d.	do.
1 do.	..	...at 1s. 10 7/16d.	do.
On demand	..	...at 1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 10d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....at 1s. 10d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 5 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited,

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF

INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	1s. 10 3/4d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 10 5/8d.	"
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 9/16d.	"
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10 1/2d.	"
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 7/16d.	"
On demand	.....	1s. 10¼d.	"
On Scotland	do.	.....	
On Ireland	do.	.....	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers payable on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 10 5/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales,

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	.. ..	6 per cent.
6 do.	.. ..	5 "
3 do.	.. ..	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 10th January 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRA-

LIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—BANK CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—£500,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight on City Bank		at 1s. 10¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	.. ..	...at 1s. 10¼d.	"
3 do.	.. ..	...at 1s. 10 9/16d.	"
2 do.	.. ..	...at 1s. 10½d.	"
1 do.	.. ..	...at 1s. 10 7/16d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	.. ..	...at 1s. 10¾d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees ; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000 ; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	4 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts to be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 8th January, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£937,740,
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£468,870.
RESERVE FUND	£ 36,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. B. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS TO BE OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. Is also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" " 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager,
National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th November 1867.

FOR SALE.

IRON ROOFS !!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC ; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of " Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES, FOR SALE, consisting of Hunters, Chargers, Racers, and showy Saddle Horses &c.,
Jamasjee Cowasjee's Stables, Bhendy Bazar, Parell Road, next door to Mahomed Bauker's.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per " JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

JUST LANDED ex " NELSON."

SECOND INVOICE OF CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has just imported by the above vessel, A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods, they are neatly and tastefully lined and painted much superior in finish to the last shipment ; early inspection is solicited.

THE following are for sale at the rooms of HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, a few handsome sets of double and single plated Harness of double and single buckles, Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles and Bridles, Woollen Rugs and Railway Wrappers, Saddle Driers, Gig and Carriage Whips of sorts, Whip Holders and Rein Clips, spare round driving Reins, a few sets of Fishing Tackles completely fitted in Mahogany cases of different prices, &c. &c.
A few handsome high-wheeled new Malvern Dog Carts painted and lined in the latest style, with best plated Lamps, Enamel Leather Aprons, Lancewood Shafts, best cloth Cushions and Falls, to match, &c. &c. &c.

STUNT'S SHOES, landed ex " WAMBOZUG."
Only a very few pairs left unsold from the above Fresh of No. 5, & 10.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER,
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
A property of a Gentleman.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonet with moveable Head.
One Ditto second-hand English-built Buggy, by Silk and Son.
Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts.
One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.
One handsome new Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses in front, open back, and painted dark blue, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by P. Falliser, London.
One Ditto Ditto fall size Miniature Do. with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
One very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.
And also,
A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages
One ditto Mail Phaeton or Waggonette, by Jones.
Just unpacked.
A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jamieson's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.
A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay; 15th Jan. 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

Wise Sayings of the Great and Good	2 12
One Thousand and One Gems of Poetry	2 18
Morell's Analysis of Sentences explained., &c	1 8
The Girl's Own Book. By Mrs. Child	3 8
The Child's Own Book	3 12
The Book of Humour, Wit and Wisdom	2 12
Critical Essays of a Country Parson	3 12
Mackenzie's Five Thousand Receipts	8 0
Maria Edgeworth's Moral Tales for Young People	3 12
White's Veterinary Art, 19th edn., by Spooner	10 0
Hunt's Manual of Photography	4 0
Prison Characters drawn from life. 2 vols	15 12
Rupert Godwin. 3 vols. by Miss M. A. Braddon	23 12
The Trail of the Serpent. By ditto	4 2
Aurora Floyd. By ditto	4 8
Milly's Hero. By P. W. Robinson	4 8
Chandos ; a novel. By Ouida	4 8
Which shall it be ? A Novel	4 8
Thackeray's Esmond ; a story of Queen Anne's Reign	4 8
——— The History of Pendennis	5 4
——— The Virginians : a tale of the last century	5 4
——— The Newcomes	5 4
——— The Adventures of Philip, &c	4 8
——— Denis Duval	3 12
——— Vanity Fair	4 8
——— The Irish Sketch Book	3 12
——— The Parish Sketch Book	3 0
——— From Cornhill to Grand Cairo	3 0
——— Miscellanies, 4 vols	18 0
Hoppus's Tables for Measuring, &c	2 12
The Ingoldsby Legends ; or, mirth and marvels	3 12
Alec Forbes of Howglen. By G. Macdonald, M. A.	4 8
Wood Forgotten. By Percy Fitzgerald	4 8
Odling's Practical Chemistry	5 12
Fergusson's Lectures on the progress of anatomy and surgery	8 0
Our Four-Footed Friends. By Mary Howitt	3 12
Wanderings over Bible Lands and Seas	6 0
Lady Adelade's Oath. By Mr. H. Wood	4 8
Black Sheep. A Novel. By Edmund Yates	4 8
Cornwell & Fitch's Science of Arithemtic	3 8
The Book of Brids. By S. G. Beeton	3 12
Musings about Men By H. Southgate	5 12
Cruden's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures	2 12
Guizot's Meditations on the actual state of Christianity	8 0
The Isle of Palms ; City of the Plauge ; &c. By Professor Wilson	3 0
Griffith Gaunt ; or, Jealousy By C. Read	4 8
The Clyffards of Clyffe : a novel	4 8
Pope's Homer's Odyssey. (Flaxman's Illustration.)	3 12
Arnold's Manual of English Literature	5 12
Catlin's Last Rambles among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, &c	3 12
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe	3 12
Annals of a Quiet neighbourhood. By G. MacDonald	4 8
Heroes of Discovery—Magellan, Cook, &c. By S. Mossman	3 12
Raikes's The Englishman in India	5 12
Camille. By the Countess de Gasparin	2 12
Baker's The Day and the Hour or notes on Prophecy	3 8
Fairly legends & traditions of the South of Ireland, By T. C. Croker	3 12
Adventures of Telemaque, Fils d' Ulysse (in French)	3 8
Carolina Sports by land and water. By Hon. W. Elliot	4 8
Sam Slick's American Humour	3 12
Haughton's Manual of Geology	5 12
Larwood and Hotten's History of Signboards	5 12
Budge's (Revd. E.) Posthumous gleanings	6 0
Aunt Margaret's Trouble. By author of Mabel's Progress	2 12
Kingsley's Three Lectures on the Ancient Regime	4 8
Carpenter's Songs, sacred and devotional	3 12
Mrs. Beeton's Dictionary of Everyday Cookery	2 12
The Dayreils : a domestic story. By Lady Enfield	3 12
The Siang Dictionary	5 4
Mrs. Muilens's The Progress of Christianity in Bengal	3 8
Guthrie's Our Father's Business	2 12
Patterson's Egypt and the Nile for Pulmonary and other invalids	2 4
Cox's Female Happiness ; or the lady's handbook of life	2 12
Power's The Labyrinth of the Soul	2 4
Smiles's Self-Help, with illustrations of character, &c	4 8
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury	2 0
Millhouse's Italian Dictionary. 2 vols	10 0
Pepper's The Boy's Play-Book of Science	4 8
The Adventures of Ulysses on his voyage of discovery	4 8
Adam Bede. Illustrated, By G. Eliot	2 12
Mrs. Hollyburton's Troubles, By Mrs. H. Wood	4 8
The Channings, By ditto	4 8
Too strange not to be true. By Lady G. Fullerton	4 8
Uncle Silas. By J. S. Le Fanu	4 8
Lady Bird. By Lady G. Fullerton	4 8
Cheadle and Milton's The N. W. Passage by Land	4 8
Ansted's The Great Stone-Book of Nature	3 12
Cobbett's Advice to Young Men	2 0
The Young Man's Book of Amusement (pyrotechny, &c.)	1 0
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy	6 0
Cust's Warriors of the Civil ware 1611-'75 2 vols	12 0
Alex. Smith's Alfred Hagart's Household	4 8
The Silver Skates : a story of life in Holland	2 12
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam-Engine	6 12
What the Moon saw, &c. By Hans Andersen	5 12
Letters of Distinguished Musicians. By Lady Wallace	10 8
Dickens's The Old Curiosity Shop. Ill. Edn	2 12
Fitzgerald's The Second Mrs. Tillotson	4 8
Major E. Bell's Letters on the Empire in India	6 8
Palgrave's History of the Anglo-Indians	3 12
Colonel Gilmor's Four Years in the Saddle	5 12
Du Chaillu's Adventures in Equatorial Africa	15 12
——— Journey to Ashango-Land	15 12
Watson's History of Persia from 1800 to 1855	11 4
West's Sir C. Wood's Administration of Indian Affairs '50-'66	6 8
Sullivan's The Conquerors, Warriors, and Statesmen of India	9 0
Havelock's The Three Military Questions of the day	5 12
Morley's The Administration of Justice in India	11 4
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, &c. 3 vols. new edn	70 0
Culley's Handbook of Practical Telegraphy	8 0
Simmons on Coarts-Martial. 5th edn. '63	10 8
Colonel Hamley on the operations of War	21 0
F. R. Cola's How to Develope Productive Industry in India, &c	10 8

Bombay, 7th Jan. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 16 per dozen
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows :
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

MORICE COX'S BEER just arrived. Price Rs. 5 per dozen Quarts, and Rs. 3½ per doz. Pints. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 23rd July, 1867.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned Messrs. CARBONELL & Co.'s (London) Wine.

Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Port	,, 30	,,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
20th December, 1867.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.		
Vieux ,, Do.	,, 18 0	,,
Cognac ,, Do.	,, 16 0	,,
Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,		
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case	Rs. 30	per case.
Pints, 2 do. do.	,, 32	,,

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	,,
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	,,
,, ,, 2 ,, pts.	14	,,
Old Tom	Rs. 20	,,
Brandy 1 ,,	,, 32	,,
Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.		

1st September 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

	Per dozen.		
CLARET. ...	Medoc	Rs. 6-8	Pints.
	do.	12 ,,	Quarts.
	St. Laurent	15 ,,	,,
	Chateau Beltasse	20 ,,	,,
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's	29 ,,	,,
COGNAC	1st quality	35 ,,	,,
	2nd ,,	25 ,,	,,
	From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE ...	SCHWARZBERG	30 ,,	,,
	IMPERIAL	16 ,,	Pints.
		32 ,,	Quarts.
		17 ,,	Pints.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS	35 ,,	Quarts.
	MOSELLE	24 ,,	,,
		13 ,,	Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG	33 ,,	Quarts.
		17-8	Pints.

HOWARD BROTHERS

WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.

SPIRITS.

Brandy—three brands from	Rs. 18 to 28 per case.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva	,, 15 ,, 26 ,,
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish	,, 20 ,,

SPARKLING WINES

Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala	
Albrechts	,, 27 ,, 38 ,,
Moselle—Deinhord's and Jodocius	
Freres	,, 25 ,, 34 ,,
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white.	,, 30 ,,

STILL WINES.

Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau	
Lafitte	,, 12 ,, 25 ,,
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocius	
Freres	,, 19 ,, 36 ,,
Burgundy—Boulan's "Beamie"	,, 18 ,,

DRY WINES.

Sherry—Fire marks	,, 22 ,, 25 ,,
Madeira—Very Old	,, 18 ,,
Port—Three marks	,, 21 ,, 25 ,,

MALT LIQUORS.

Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants ...Rs. 5-12 to 6 per doz
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout,, 6 ,, ,,
For sale at the Godowns 4 Meadow Street.
N.B.—Detailed price lists available at the office.
ROGHE & Co.,
Agents.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, &c. &c. for our WINES, SPIRITS, and COMFORTABLES, now in Europe as for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs ; superior to all competing houses in Bombay. Our Brand is extensively known and appreciated in all parts of the civilised world, we trust that the recent re-establishment of a Branch of our House in Bombay may meet with general support. We shall do our utmost to merit the same.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either of them.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations ; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Cellars in London, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we deliver Wines in Bombay.

4th. Sample Bottles must be paid when applied for.

CLARETS.

We consider most wholesome Wine for India.

A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton.	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Labelled & Brands	d... Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Ranzan, Black capsule,	do... ... ,, 25	,, 13½
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ... ,, 21	,, 11½
,, 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do... ... ,, 18	,, 10
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do... ... ,, 16	,, 9
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ... ,, 15	,, 8½
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do... ... ,, 13	,,
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do... ... ,, 20	,,

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	,, 26
Macon, ditto	,, 21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled and Branded, Rs.	36	Rs.	19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	,, 31	,,	17
Good Sparkling, ditto	,, 26	,,	14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling,			
Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs.	19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,, 31	,,	17
Moselle Still, Braunberger, do.	,, 26	,,	,,
,, ,, Marcobrunner do.	,, 34	,,	,,
Hock, ,, Rudesheimer, do.	,, 26	,,	,,
,, ,, Hocheimer, do.	,, 23	,,	,,
,, ,, Johannisberger	,, 36	,,	,,
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	,,	,,

(Lower qualities can be shipped, but are not recommended)

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption. Qts.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	,, 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	,, 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	,, 22
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	,, 22
do ,, 1, Brown seal, light gold and dry	,, 22
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	,, 18
do ,, 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	,, 15
Marsala, Virgin	,, 15
Madeira, East India	,, 33

PORTS.

1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs.	24*
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine	,,	20*

SPIRITS

These are protected by " BERTS" *Patent Trade Mark Capsules and our own Labels, to imitate either of which is Felony.*

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	,, 22
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest ; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

Curacoa, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 38*
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 38*
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30*
Orange Bitters (the best) per dozen	,, 24

* Pints of either of the above marked are kept in stock at Re. 2 per two-dozen Pints in excess of these quotations.

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :— 5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase ; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount ; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months ; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on "comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freights, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SU